



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-028
Thursday
10 February 1994

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-028

CONTENTS

10 February 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

President, Prime Minister Form New Government [AFP] 1

Cameroon

President Biya Says Nation Not To Leave Franc Zone [AFP] 1

Congo

Bus Attack in Bacongo Leaves 3 Dead [AFP] 1

Zaire

HCR Plenary Session To Meet, Appoint Premier 11 Feb [Kinshasa Radio] 1

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela: State Should Be Custodian of Mineral Rights [THE STAR 10 Feb] 2
 Discusses Right-Wing Demands [Johannesburg TV] 2
 Says NP Using Forces To Sow Chaos [Johannesburg Radio] 2
 Meyer Says Alliance Not Interested in Negotiations [Johannesburg TV] 2
 Comments on KwaZulu Demands [Johannesburg Radio] 3
 ANC, NP Members Disrupt Meeting Addressed by Meyer [Johannesburg TV] 3
 Azasm Threatens Violence To Remove White Teachers [Johannesburg TV] 3
 Withdraws Threat [Johannesburg Radio] 3
 HNP Leader Demands AVF Withdraw From Negotiations [Johannesburg Radio] 3
 ANC Releases Natal Election Candidate List [Johannesburg Radio] 4
 UK's Hurd Cancels 4-Day Official Visit to Region [Johannesburg Radio] 4
 Renamo's Dhlakama Asks de Klerk for Houses, Vehicles [Maputo Radio] 4
 South African Press Review for 10 Feb [BUSINESS DAY 10 Feb, etc] 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

MPLA-UNITA Fighting in Cuito Reportedly Subsides [Luanda Radio] 5
 Relief Workers Evacuated [London International] 5
 UNITA Protests MPLA Air Attack on Huambo [Voz do Galo Negro] 5
 Beye Reportedly Condemns MPLA for Resuming Fighting [Voz do Galo Negro] 5
 UNITA Negotiators Still Absent From Lusaka Talks [Luanda Radio] 5
 UNITA, MPLA Welcome U.S. Call for End to War [Lisbon Radio] 6

Mozambique

Control Commission Meeting Discusses Salamanga Dispute [Maputo Radio] 6
 UN's Ajello: Salamanga Issue Turning Into Trap [MEDIAFAX 10 Feb] 6
 Renamo's Ngonhamo Accuses UN, Ajello of 'Partiality' [Maputo Radio] 7
 Fumo Leader on Elections, Relationship With Church [SAVANA 21 Jan] 7

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

Government To Review Participation in ECOMOG Force [Accra Radio] 11

Mali

ADEMA Open to Consultations, Rules Out Early Polls [Bamako Radio] 11

Commentary Views Political Crisis, Urges Caution [Bamako Radio] 11

Niger

Treasury Department Workers Begin 48-Hour Strike [Niamey Radio] 12

Nigeria

Pro-Democracy Group Steps Up Campaign Against Regime [AFP] 12

Ibo Leaders Call For End to Military Administration [AFP] 12

Army Says Politics Not To Affect Professionalism [Lagos Radio] 13

Thousands Flee Following Attacks by Cameroon Gendarmes [Lagos Radio] 13

Government Orders Inquiry Into Gabon Deaths [PANA] 13

Togo

Ruling RPT Wins 33 Seats in First Round of Elections [Lome Radio] 13

Burundi

President, Prime Minister Form New Government

AB0902220094 Paris AFP in English 2135 GMT
9 Feb 94

[Text] Bujumbura, Feb 9 (AFP)—New Burundi President Cyprien Ntaryamira and his Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko announced the makeup of their new government late Wednesday [9 February] on national radio and television.

Ntaryamira kept a promise to draw his government from both his own party the Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU) and the main opposition Party of Unity and National Progress (UPRONA), a government source said.

The source said that the 60 percent of government seats would go to the FRODEBU and the rest would be made up of the UPRONA.

Ntaryamira, a member of the majority Hutu tribe, was elected president after the murder of former president Melchior Ndadaye, the country's first Hutu leader.

His murder in a failed coup bid on October 21 unleashed a tide of tribal violence between the Hutu and Tusi tribes, which left an estimated 100,000 people dead and caused another 700,000 to flee.

Cameroon

President Biya Says Nation Not To Leave Franc Zone

AB0902214694 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT
9 Feb 94

[Text] Yaounde, Feb 9 (AFP)—Cameroon president Paul Biya said at the time of the mini-summit meeting in Yamoussoukro that Cameroon would not leave the franc zone, the daily newspaper CAMEROON TRIBUNE reported on Wednesday [9 February].

The newspaper said that the remarks by the president put an end to rumors appearing in parts of the French press that Cameroon would leave the franc zone in the wake of the devaluation of the CFA franc in mid-January.

The leader of the radical opposition, John Fru Ndi, suggested that Cameroon should exit the zone and create its own currency.

Congo

Bus Attack in Bacongo Leaves 3 Dead

AB0902170594 Paris AFP in French 1623 GMT
9 Feb 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 9 Feb (AFP)—At least three people were shot dead and another seriously wounded this afternoon in Brazzaville by armed men who opened fire on a bus, it was learned from a hospital source.

This aggression, perpetrated by unidentified individuals, took place at the southern entrance of the Bacongo area, one of the areas most affected by fighting between militiamen of the presidential group and the opposition in the past few months.

According to a military source, this attack "may have been perpetrated by forces hostile to the return of calm in the capital; but this will not jeopardize the ongoing peace process engaged by the parliamentarians," with the signing of a cease-fire accord on 30 January by deputies of both the presidential group and the opposition.

This attack is the first violent incident recorded in the southern areas of Brazzaville since the cease-fire is in force.

Zaire

HCR Plenary Session To Meet, Appoint Premier 11 Feb

AB0902220794 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
1800 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Excerpts] The High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT] will finally meet on 11 February at 1100 at the Palais du Peuple. It will be a plenary session that people have been waiting for for about a week now and that should mark the beginning of the discussions on the sessions in commissions. [passage omitted]

One of the priority issues to be tackled at the 11 February plenary session is the appointment of a new prime minister that could be the last government of the transition period. Two candidacies have been submitted to the HCR-PT by Marshal Mobutu. They are (Tristan Ngolokoji) presented by the Rally of the Forces of Democratic Change against the candidate of the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition who is Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba, who was elected prime minister by the Sovereign National Conference and is supported by the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition.

Other independent candidates are also standing in the election, including a candidate of the Social Christian Democratic Party. [passage omitted]

Mandela: State Should Be Custodian of Mineral Rights*MB1002101994 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Feb 94 p 1***[Report by Jovial Rantao and John Soderlund]**

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress]-led government would wrest mineral rights from mining houses and place them in the hands of the State, ANC president Nelson Mandela stated openly yesterday.

South Africa's minerals belonged to the State and mining companies should lease the right to exploit these and pay consideration to the State, he told mineworkers on the last day of the National Union of Mineworkers' national congress in Pretoria. The people would own the mineral rights, with the State acting as a custodian, he said.

This idea was first mooted by the ANC in its Reconstruction and Development Programme recently, and was met with widespread concern. The gold index plunged 98 points, to 2060, in one trading session, but recovered following Mandela's statement that the initial announcement was "unfortunate."

He seems to have come full circle in response to changes in legislation which became effective this year. Mandela accused the Government of transferring ownership of mineral rights to mining houses once aware that a new order would replace them.

"This was a conspiracy between mining houses and the NP [National Party]. But we will not allow that to happen. A democratic government will change every agreement between the NP and the mining houses." And the right to mine should not be exclusive to mining houses but should be extended to individuals, he added.

In a wide-ranging speech, Mandela said an ANC government would honour the right of workers to unionise and strike. "It will be the first duty of an ANC government. The right to strike is a democratic right of workers through the country," he said.

In a stinging attack on the NP, Mandela said the party did not have a conception of how to serve all South Africans. "They don't know what it is to serve everyone."

Mandela paid tribute to the police, from the upper echelons to the Internal Stability Unit, especially in Natal. "We have men and women who are committed to the building of a new South Africa. Their problem is politicians who do dishonourable things."

Discusses Right-Wing Demands*MB0902205694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] African National Congress leader Mr. Nelson Mandela says he is still prepared to negotiate with right-wing Afrikaners about their fears, but there will

never be a homeland—not because the ANC is unsympathetic to the feelings of the right wing, but because the organization is opposed to such an idea in principle.

Mr. Mandela was speaking today at the eighth national congress of the National Union of Mineworkers in Pretoria. He said the ANC is not prepared to conduct discussions under pressure from threats of violence.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] It is our task to address the concerns of all our people, even those who regard us as enemies. We are, therefore, prepared to sit down with the leadership of the right wing in order to address these problems. Our main problem is that the right wing really does not understand the implications of their demands. If they come out with a proposal which ensures that there will be movement forward, we are still prepared to sit down with them. But we are not going to continue for years discussing the same things which we discussed last year. **[end recording]**

Says NP Using Forces To Sow Chaos*MB0902160594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] The leader of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, has accused the National Party [NP] of using elements in the security forces to sow chaos in the country. Speaking at the annual congress of the National Union of Mineworkers in Pretoria, Mr. Mandela said the NP had used the security forces to ensure that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] did not get a two-thirds majority in the Namibian election. He said the two battalions used then were now being used to create chaos in South Africa.

Meyer Says Alliance Not Interested in Negotiations*MB0902193094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] Government negotiator Roelf Meyer says the Freedom Alliance is not really interested in a negotiated constitutional settlement. His comment follows last night's announcement by the Freedom Alliance that it won't make any more concessions in negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress] and the government. Mr. Meyer told television news that the alliance had communicated to him today to facilitate further discussions, but its inflexibility might make a settlement impossible.

[Begin Meyer recording] It's a question of how do you negotiate. Do you negotiate to ensure a settlement at the end which provides a win-win situation, or do you want a win-lose situation? I'm afraid that is not attainable under these circumstances, and in the end I believe what we need to get clarity on from the Freedom Alliance is whether they are, in fact, wanting a solution that could lead to an inclusive settlement. **[end recording]**

Comments on KwaZulu Demands

*MB0902133694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer says recent demands made by King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus are tantamount to a call for independence. Mr. Meyer told the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] that the king's delegation had made specific demands about the future of the kwaZulu kingdom during talks with President F.W. de Klerk. He would not divulge the details but said it was a cause for concern as the matter could redirect the future of the negotiations.

ANC, NP Members Disrupt Meeting Addressed by Meyer

*MB1002111394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 0500 GMT 10 Feb 94*

[Text] Chaos broke out at a meeting addressed by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer in Lenasia last night when ANC [African National Congress] and NP [National Party] supporters tried to drown each other out. Outside the hall Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] supporters shouted slogans and displayed placards that made no bones about their feeling for Mr. Meyer.

During his speech, which was interrupted continually by hecklers and supporters, Mr. Meyer referred to the Freedom Alliance's [FA] refusal to compromise at talks with the government and the ANC. He said that if the FA decided to boycott the election, other parties would look after the interests of its supporters.

[Begin Meyer recording] Those parties in the Freedom Alliance are not going to participate in the election. Then we can ensure their supporters also from the National Party side that we will also take care of their interests. [end recording]

Azasm Threatens Violence To Remove White Teachers

*MB0902055494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 94*

[Text] The Port Elizabeth branch of the Azanian Students' Movement [Azasm] says it will increase efforts to remove all white teachers from schools in the townships. At a media conference today the students' movement said that it would use violence if other means failed. Mike Proctor-Sims reports:

[Begin recording] [Proctor-Sims] Port Elizabeth township schools have been the most affected by Azasm's campaign, possibly because Azasm's national president, Phumzile Msutu, lives here. Mr. Msutu claimed this week's removal of white principal Chris de Wet from the (Tilulwazi) Secondary School in Zwide as a victory for affirmative action and Azasm.

A visit to the school by television news today showed another story. Teachers, both black and white, had downed chalk, and pupils had gone home early. About 1.5 percent of the 12,000 teachers at Department of Education and Training-run schools in the region are white. Fifteen of the white teachers teach at Khwezi Lomso in Zwide. This school had a 62.6 percent matric pass rate last year, more than 25 percent better than the average in the second worst year ever. Parents have demanded their retention. Headmasters and teachers at black schools would not talk on camera today, fearing for their careers and lives. The majority of township residents seem against the indiscriminate removal of white teachers.

[Unidentified parent] I would like them to be there, because at the end of the day it is how my child is best equipped at high school, so that child will be able to stand a chance when it comes to university.

[Unidentified student] We don't believe in the removal of white teachers. We believe in a nonracial struggle, and we want the expertise of those teachers. [end recording]

Withdraws Threat

*MB0902192894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] The Azanian Students' Movement [Azasm] says it will continue with its campaign to force white teachers out of township schools, but that this will now proceed in a structured manner. At a meeting between Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], Azasm, and the National Education Coordinating Committee in Cape Town it was agreed to set up a committee to collect data on white teachers in black schools. A summit meeting will also be convened to investigate the findings and to discuss the way forward. An Azasm spokesman said the committee should meet within the next month. Azasm denied that the campaign was racist and described it as an attempt to get jobs for unemployed black teachers.

HNP Leader Demands AVF Withdraw From Negotiations

*MB0902160494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], Mr. Jupp Marais, has demanded that the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] immediately withdraw from the negotiations process. Mr. Marais said the leaders of the Volksfront had no mandate from the Afrikaner people to negotiate with the National Party and the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance. He said that as soon as the AVF withdrew from the negotiations, right-wing leaders could embark on a national campaign to inform the volk [Afrikaner nation] of why they were refusing to participate in the election.

ANC Releases Natal Election Candidate List

*MB0902144594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] in Natal has released its election lists for the national assembly and provincial legislature. Topping the provincial list is ANC Deputy Secretary General Jacob Zuma, followed by Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala. Leading the list for the national assembly is southern Natal Deputy Secretary (Mfo Scott), followed by Pietermaritzburg academic Yunus Carrim, and Mr. (Mac Makhume) of northern Natal.

UK's Hurd Cancels 4-Day Official Visit to Region

*MB0902160194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd has canceled a four-day trip to South Africa and Swaziland because of events in Bosnia. This has been announced in London by British officials, who said that Mr. Hurd had not yet rearranged his trip to southern Africa. However, they said it would not take place in the immediate future. Mr. Hurd was to have left today for the visit that included meetings with State President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Renamo's Dhlakama Asks de Klerk for Houses, Vehicles

*MB0902133894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, has asked South African President Frederik de Klerk to provide logistical support, including houses and vehicles, to the Renamo provincial delegations. The Renamo leader made this request during his visit to South Africa, during which he also met businessmen in a bid to attract investors to Mozambique.

South African Press Review for 10 Feb

MB1002135294

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Call for Removal of Exchange Controls—"Ahead of the election, insecurities are far more likely to grow than to recede, and that is likely to persist unless absolutely clear policies are specified by our next government," warns a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 February. "The confidence needed if we are to attract the investment to create jobs and develop the economy would be restored more easily if a new government shows it has shed the fears that hobbled our economy under the National Party." BUSINESS DAY urges an "immediate removal of exchange controls." Argentines and Egyptians that took the exchange controls leap of faith "have responded by redirecting their foreign funds back home." "South Africans seeking security have exported more than their capital, more than fistfuls of Krugerrands. Many have taken themselves and their skills abroad and are probably congratulating themselves on their foresight as this country descends into apparent confusion. A clear commitment on a timetable for removing exchange controls would be among the soundest confidence-boosters the ANC could provide."

SOWETAN

Need for More Accessible Education—"A new government should "increase subsidies for tertiary institutions" advises Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 10 February. "The country will suffer if the state does not embark on an aggressive programme to make education more accessible."

CAPE TIMES

Campaign To Drive White Teachers From Black Schools—"The campaign to drive white teachers out of traditionally black schools has graduated from being sadly misguided to decidedly dangerous," points out a page-6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 8 February. "Given the shambles in black education in South Africa, urgent efforts are clearly needed to train, retrain and upgrade the skills of black teachers. Efforts to demonise whites and run them out of town may pander to the racist instincts of some politicians, but they will not help black schoolchildren pass their exams."

Angola

MPLA-UNITA Fighting in Cuito Reportedly Subsides

MB0902205094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Report by correspondent Abel Abraao in Cuito]

[Text] Clashes between government troops and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels, which left more than 350 dead and 400 wounded over the past five days, have subsided since dawn today. Most of the victims were women, children, and elderly people. The men in the service of Jonas Savimbi have stopped shelling Cuito. A relative calm prevails, but this could be designed to deceive government troops. The operational command of the Angolan Armed Forces says UNITA's decision is to gain time and reorganize its forces in view of the defeats it has suffered. Brigadier (Filione Mukume), deputy commander of the government forces stationed in Cuito, says UNITA will be met with the appropriate response if it tries to gain the upper hand.

Relief Workers Evacuated

MB0902205294 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 9 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] International aid organizations in Angola have evacuated relief workers from the central highland city of Cuito during a lull in the latest fighting between government forces and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. The workers are for Medicins Sans Frontiers, Concern, and the International Red Cross. The government now says at least 200 people have been killed in Cuito in the past five days. UNITA had told news agencies it would declare a unilateral truce in the area. There has been no confirmation whether one is in force. Peace talks in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, which were adjourned last week to allow participants to attend the funeral of the late Ivorian leader Felix Houphouet-Boigny are expected to resume shortly. Both sides have said they do not expect the latest outbreak of fighting to have any effect on the negotiations.

UNITA Protests MPLA Air Attack on Huambo

MB0902144494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has protested to the United Nations concerning the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party air force's cowardly air raid on Huambo on 7 February. That protest was delivered by UNITA Ambassador to the UN Marcos Samondo, who described as inhuman that operation against civilian

targets. Ambassador Samondo added that UNITA deplores the intensification of the fighting in Angola and asked UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to intervene directly to persuade the government to put an end to all its combat operations throughout the country, the city of Bie [Cuito] included.

Beye Reportedly Condemns MPLA for Resuming Fighting

MB0902144394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, who is also the principal mediator at the Lusaka peace talks, is scheduled to arrive in the Zambian capital today. The peace talks are expected to resume and focus on issues relating to national reconciliation.

During a brief stopover in Luanda yesterday, on his way back from Cote d'Ivoire, UN Special Representative Blondin Beye expressed, as ever, hope in the future of the Lusaka peace talks. After condemning the resumption by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, of the fighting in the Central Plateau region, Blondin Beye urged the international community not to allow the Angolan peace process to derail.

Speaking to the MPLA-PT media, Blondin Beye said he had met a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team led by UNITA Secretary General Eugenio Manuvakola during his stay in Cote d'Ivoire. That UN official added he and the UNITA team had discussed the Angolan peace process. He also had talks with other international figures concerning the Angolan problem.

UNITA Negotiators Still Absent From Lusaka Talks

MB0902205494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Report by correspondent Pedro Manuel in Lusaka]

[Text] Good evening. Blondin Beye arrived today and went to work. First, he met with the observers to take stock of the situation. Afterward, he met with the government negotiating team. Blondin Beye informed the delegations of his visit to Cote d'Ivoire—namely, the meetings with several politicians, including George Moose, U.S. under secretary of state for African affairs. Blondin Beye also met with Angolan Government officials. He also met with Jorge Valentim, the only National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiator present in Lusaka. The main body of UNITA negotiators has not yet arrived, but reports say they could return to Lusaka at any time. Analysts say the talks will remain deadlocked as long as the UNITA delegation is not in Lusaka. Paradoxically, Blondin Beye is set for a meeting with the UNITA negotiating team tomorrow at 1000.

UNITA, MPLA Welcome U.S. Call for End to War*LD1002000894 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Text] The United States has sent an ultimatum [as heard] to the two warring parties in the Angolan conflict, and both UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola] have already responded with a yes sir to Uncle Sam. The Black Cockerel [UNITA] has actually congratulated the United States through the voice of its spokesman Jorge Valentim who said that the important thing is to bring the war to an end:

[Begin Valentim recording] We in UNITA have always wanted the United States to take this attitude. We congratulate the White House, the U.S. Administration. It is high time the war was made to stop at once. We congratulate President Clinton. [end recording]

The Luanda government also agrees with Clinton but wants more international pressure on UNITA, as [presidential spokesman] Aldomiro da Conceicao has told us:

[Begin da Conceicao recording] The presidency of the Republic of Angola has welcomed with satisfaction the view expressed by the United States on the question of the recrudescence of the war in Angola. However, we take the view that greater pressure should be exerted on UNITA to lead it to show real willingness to bring this conflict to an end. [end recording]

The United States says that either there is an end to the hostilities in Angola or the Lusaka peace negotiations will be cut short.

Mozambique**Control Commission Meeting Discusses Salamanga Dispute***MB0902193194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Feb 94*

[Excerpts] The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] met in Maputo yesterday. The meeting seems to have found the need to quickly and definitely resolve the dispute existing between the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] regarding the Salamanga area in southern Mozambique. The CSC decided that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], which occupied Salamanga after signing the General Peace Accord, should withdraw 30 km away from the area. Renamo has not yet withdrawn from the area. What is more, Renamo men and war materiel have begun arriving in the area, apparently to use it as an assembly area.

In a statement to the press at the end of yesterday's meeting, Minister Armando Guebuza, head of the government delegation to the CSC, gave the impression that

the government is losing its patience. The dispute still continues, and Renamo seems to be using out one delaying tactic after another in order not to withdraw from the area.

[Begin Guebuza recording] The CSC decided that Renamo should withdraw 10 to 30 km away from Salamanga. Renamo appealed, but the CSC upheld its decision. It appealed again, and we continue to have meeting after meeting to examine an issue that has already been decided upon by the bodies established by the government and Renamo. The decision was made in the presence of the government and Renamo. The government and Renamo have the power to vote against a CSC decision, but Renamo did not do so. Now it is questioning the decision. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Asked to comment on the issue, Renamo's Jose de Castro tried to minimize the problem.

[Begin de Castro recording] Well, I think this issue has already been well explained [words indistinct] we withdrew first to avoid dispute. In view of logistical conditions in the area, Renamo wrote to the CSC, requesting to confine its forces there. This is well known. However, the government does not want us to be where we are. They want us 10 km away. We see the government coming up with a problem that does not exist. Assembly areas are provisional areas. After a while, some soldiers will join the future army and others will be demobilized. Accordingly, I do not see any reason for the government to object. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Aldo Ajello, representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, promised to take an initiative on 12 February to once and for all resolve the problem.

Yesterday's CSC meeting examined many other issues, including the confinement of government and Renamo forces, the training of the new Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, the demobilization of troops from both sides, and the need to begin to transport to regional depots all weapons handed at assembly areas.

UN's Ajello: Salamanga Issue Turning Into Trap*MB1002083694 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 10 Feb 94 p 1*

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Excerpts] (Maputo) UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello is of the opinion that the Salamanga issue is becoming a "trap."

Ajello told MEDIAFAX yesterday that "right now, it is just a matter of prestige for the two sides (the government and the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo)." "This issue has become a matter of principle and that should have been avoided."

We approached Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana for an opinion, after apprising him of Ajello's views.

Hunguana replied that Ajello's reading of the problem revealed "naivete, to say the least."

Hunguana asked: "Why is it that Renamo defies decisions made by the competent organs? What is the real reason?"

To the labor minister, the most recent pronouncements by Dhlakama and Ngonhamo are at variance with the logic of the peace process, leading to speculation that Renamo has a hidden agenda that includes the use of force.

Does the government take a military view of Renamo's insistence on maintaining its military position in Salamanga?

"Such an interpretation cannot be excluded", Hunguana replied. [passage omitted]

This is Renamo's Jose de Castro's version of the events: Renamo agreed to leave the relevant farming area in Salamanga and move 700 meters away from it "to avoid controversy", but the government wants Renamo to shift its men to at least 10 km from it. Castro told MEDI-AFAX that Renamo asked for that area for logistical reasons, adding that it offers good conditions for an assembly area. He confirmed that, at a meeting of the Supervision and Control Commission, CSC, Renamo had conveyed its belief that the government wanted Renamo out of the farming area because it had been given to Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza.

Ajello announced publicly on 8 February that he would launch "an initiative" to settle the problem.

We asked him: What initiative? To which he simply replied that it would be an initiative "outside the usual channels" to "get us out of this trap." Ajello believes that there will be no logistical problems for the UN Operations in Mozambique, should it need to move the Renamo forces to one of two assembly areas—one 10 km and the other 30 km from the disputed area.

Other than that, Ajello believes the process is going satisfactorily. To the extent that elections may be held in October? "We must have elections in October", he categorically replied, adding: "We have no other choice."

Not even a smaller UN budget for, let us say, another six months, until April 1995?

"No, elections must be held in October." [passage omitted]

Renamo's Ngonhamo Accuses UN, Ajello of 'Partiality'

MB0902193354 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Text] Mateus Ngonhamo of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has once again accused the UN system in Mozambique, especially Aldo Ajello, of being particularly critical of that movement and benevolent to the Mozambican Government. Ngonhamo says that could become a bad precedent for the country's pacification process.

[Begin Ngonhamo recording] We are worried about the UN conduct, because the organization is only concerned with the minor issues but ignores major ones. UN partiality is creating difficulties for us. Ever since the UN mission arrived in Mozambique it has never accused the government, except once when Mr. Aldo Ajello said he would draft a document informing the UN Security Council that the government was not complying with the confinement program. That was the only time. This is a very dangerous situation.

Personally, I think if one day war breaks out in Mozambique again, the UN elements, notably Mr. Aldo Ajello, will be the guilty party. He is here to assist Mozambicans holding on to peace. Instead of letting people hold onto peace, he encourages them to do otherwise. That is very dangerous for the Mozambican people. I regret this situation. I think the United Nations and Dr. Ajello, in his capacity as chief of the UN Operations in Mozambique, should review their modus operandi. [end recording]

Fumo Leader on Elections, Relationship With Church

MB0902054994 Maputo SAVANA in Portuguese 21 Jan 94 pp 12-13

[Interview with Fumo leader Domingos Arouca by Fernando Manuel; place and date not given]

[Text] [Manuel] How do you describe your recent visit to Europe, and how do you assess its outcome?

[Arouca] My visit to Europe began in Rome, where I was received by his holiness the pope in a joint audience and with the treatment accorded to heads of state. I was very impressed with the treatment that the Vatican accorded to my wife and me. We had a brief exchange of views. I sent photographs of the meeting to the Mozambican press, but they were not published. That was true sabotage. In instances where the photographs were published, they were so small one could hardly see them. It is regrettable that local journalists should act like this.

The audience at the Vatican had been arranged two weeks in advance through the regular channels. Everything went according to legal procedures. In Rome, I also met a number of politicians with whom I exchanged views. I saw to it that protocols of cooperation were

signed between Fumo [Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence Party] and those parties. Fumo succeeded in doing that. Right now we are in contact with those parties, and the indications are that such contacts will continue.

In Bonn, I visited the Konrad Adenauer and Friedrich Ebert Foundations. We have succeeded in establishing positive relations with those foundations.

In Lisbon, I met with the Christian Democratic Party. I think this is the only party that is in contact with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The other Portuguese parties have adopted a leftist stance and enjoy very strong relations with Angola's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and Mozambique's Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]. I did not try to establish contacts with those parties. I have tried to do so in the past, but to no avail. In fact, the only party that has maintained relations with non-Marxist parties from the former colonies is the Christian Democratic Party.

By the way, some time ago, in an article signed by J.M., DOMINGO said I had been a CDS [Social Democratic Center] militant. I must point out that I have never been a militant in any Portuguese party. Actually, the Portuguese know that I have been the Fumo leader since 1976. After all, no citizen may belong to two parties at the same time. It would be wrong for me to be the leader of one party and a militant in another. The insinuation appeared in that newspaper, and I think it was shrouded in a certain degree of malice. In any event, ill-intentioned deeds stay with those who practice them and not with those at whom they are leveled.

Going back to the visit, I must tell you that I do not wish to go into further details to prevent sabotage and a blockade by certain adversaries.

[Manuel] You have often been referred to as the Catholic Church's ticket in the upcoming elections. This has to do with your meeting with the pope and your frequent contacts with [Mozambican Cardinal] Dom Alexandre. What are your comments?

[Arouca] This was my first contact with the pope, and I do not know if there will be others. As for Dom Alexandre, my contacts with him date back more than 30 years, when he was a mere village priest in Jangamo, in the outlying areas of Inhambane. Afterward, he served as a priest in Homoine, where I think he was born.... When I was studying in Portugal, I used to come to Mozambique on vacation, and usually I met with him and talked to him. He is rather close to my family and knows my parents and all my relatives. That cemented our friendship at a time when none of us dreamed that he would become a cardinal.

I did not see him while I was in exile in Portugal, but we resumed our contacts after I returned. My contacts with him are not political at all—far from it. I do not expect to be backed by the church as a candidate for the simple

reason that, as a jurist, I am supposed to know that canonical law prohibits the involvement of the church in political schemes. Aware of that reality, I have nurtured neither the will, desire, ambition, nor whim of becoming a candidate backed by the church. The church cannot meddle in politics, and I uphold that centuries-old principle, which is part and parcel of the basic laws of that institution.

I maintain relations with many bishops in Mozambique, but these are purely relations of friendship. I am a believer and was brought up to following the austere principles of religion. My entire family is Christian. The claim that I might become the church's candidate is not true.

[Manuel] Elections are scheduled to take place in about nine months. How does Fumo envisage its electoral strategy?

[Arouca] Right now, we are formulating our strategy. For obvious reasons, I cannot give you the details. We have, however, made a great deal of progress in this regard, more than in other areas. We regret that the process is marred by so many disturbances, discrepancies, and setbacks. Yet, I think that this is the price we ought to pay for the establishment of democracy in Mozambique.

Will the process evolve normally? I think that it will, although there are signs looming on the political horizon that there could be serious political disturbances. In any event, there is a great deal of goodwill for the process to move forward quickly and clearly. I think the Mozambican people will do their best so that the process is neither halted nor disrupted.

We are following it with attention and will do our best to see that what has happened and is happening in Angola does not take place in Mozambique. I am optimistic.

[Manuel] There seems to be a great deal of polarization about Frelimo and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], with each claiming to be the champions of democracy. What role will the unarmed opposition parties play?

[Arouca] Frelimo and Renamo have not started democracy in Mozambique, unless one thinks that those who ruined the country, carried out destruction, and caused 1 million deaths and 4 million refugees have established democracy.... It is the people who started democracy.

I have read in several newspapers that Dhlakama and Chissano are natural candidates. This implies that all the others are unnatural candidates. How this can be natural is something that is beyond my comprehension. Are natural candidates those who waged war, ordered massacres, and ruined the country's infrastructures and unnatural candidates the ones who stood for democracy through dialogue? I do not quite understand that.

The unarmed parties have a very important role to play in this political process. What needs to be known is whether we will be able to play that role efficiently in

these circumstances. If there are no major splits among the unarmed parties and if there is a balanced understanding between the opposition and the powers that be, I think the unarmed parties could play a decisive role.

Right now, I am in touch with some of the political leaders, specifically to encourage them to understand that unity is fundamental for the opposition to win. One must always bear the following in mind: If, for some reason, Frelimo wins the next elections, it would be very difficult to remove it from power. The opposition's main opportunity to achieve this is during the first elections, not during succeeding elections.

[Manuel] Are you suggesting that the opposition should form a coalition:?

[Arouca] I do not know whether it will be a coalition, a unity, or a front. As I see it, the opposition ought to have a strategy that is as unified as possible if it wants to win the elections. If the opposition remains divided, none of the parties will go very far.

[Manuel] And have your calls been welcomed by those leaders?

[Arouca] Well, the parties that I have spoken to have been receptive and understanding. In fact, I expect my contacts will result in the establishment of a force capable of winning the elections, and that is very important for this country.

[Manuel] As far as I know, your political career is quite a long one. How do you see yourself as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic in the upcoming elections?

[Arouca] In January 1993, Fumo held its first national congress. During this congress, it was decided that I would be the natural candidate to run in the first democratic elections. I accepted that decision with a degree of satisfaction, and I have made arrangements to play that role in a positive manner. Yet, contrary to what some people may think, I have no ambition or personal interest in becoming president of the Republic. Throughout my life, I have been invited to play senior roles, both by the Portuguese Government during the colonial era and by Frelimo after independence.

I refused to collaborate with Portugal because I did not want to side with colonialism. I refused to work with Frelimo because I did not want to throw in my lot with the establishment of communism in my fatherland.

In view of this, I could ask: So, why am I running for the post now? I have accepted it for a number of reasons. I can explain some of them. First, I have been in politics for some 40 years and a lawyer for about 30 years. That has given me some political, administrative, and juridical experience. I clearly understand that it is my duty to serve the country. All of us are not enough to tackle the task of reconstruction.

Moreover, it is my view that people may only conscientiously exercise their right to vote if there are at least three or four candidates for the presidency. At least one of them should be a civilian who was not involved in the war or responsible for the situation the country faces today. Only this will permit the people to choose their candidate. To say that the candidates are Chissano and Dhlakama is to force one to choose a soldier. I reject that. It is not democracy. The people have the right to choose between soldiers and civilians, but not between two soldiers.

This is one of the reasons why my candidacy will be announced. It does not matter whether I am elected. What matters is that the people may clearly and conscientiously make a choice.

Another reason for my decision is that I think this country is like a train that has derailed into a swamp of corruption and stagnation. If I am elected, my priority will be to put the train back on track, to head it in the right direction, and to put it into motion. Later, power will be handed over to the younger generation because I feel that it is the country's young people who should lead the nation.

Another reason is that after I saw the direction in which Frelimo's reforms were heading and the manner in which the Frelimo government operated, I realized that no significant change can take place in this country as long as Frelimo remains in power.

The priority for the opposition is to remove Frelimo from power. These are some of the reasons. Personally, I think that being president of the Republic is a sacrifice, although one that every citizen ought to endure for the sake of his fatherland. Only people without occupations or professions yearn to be president.

[Manuel] It has become quite clear that the ability of governments to rule in a country like ours is declining in favor of international financial institutions like the IMF and the World Bank. How do you think you would fulfill your program under such conditions?

[Arouca] These institutions have not parachuted into the country. They entered the country because the Frelimo government created so much poverty and misery that it became necessary for the IMF and the World Bank to come here. If the Frelimo government had worked differently, it would not be in such a tight situation today.

The way out of this? I am not the one to tell you. Frelimo has its own experts, and it should solve its own problems.

[Manuel] It seems that Fumo has not been able to escape the tradition of crisis that is the hallmark of opposition parties. Recently, the removal of its vice president was announced. How do you assess the situation in your party?

[Arouca] Dr. Carlos Jeque has not been removed. He resigned for personal reasons, and these need to be

resolved. I think he felt he could not give his best to the party because of those reasons. He has not been removed from the party, and there is no crisis whatsoever. He merely ceased to be the vice president, a very demanding post.

[Manuel] Your name has been cited as being linked to a project for the creation of a democratic institute in Mozambique. What are your comments?

[Arouca] I have such a plan. I embarked on it because, nine months before the elections, there are areas in the country where people do not even know that a multi-party system is in place. They still think that we live in a single-party system.

As a government, Frelimo should shoulder the responsibility of effectively educating the people. Frelimo does not do it because it is not interested. What matters for Frelimo is that people continue to think that only Frelimo exists and that it might even be dangerous to vote for another party.

I think there should be a nonpartisan body so that parties may join hands, organize teams, meet the rural population, and tell them that the situation has changed, how it has changed, and what their rights are. I think this is fundamental and urgent.

[Manuel] In recent statements to MEDIAFAX, the Renamo leader accused you of serious violations, embezzling his movement's funds, and so on. You have never commented on this publicly. Why?

[Arouca] I have never commented on it because these accusations are not worth commenting on. These accusations should not only be made; they should be proved, as well. When the Renamo leader produces evidence of what he is saying, you may rest assured that I will then refute it because what he said has never taken place. He has probably ignored what has happened. He ignored the fact that I was invited to lead Renamo when it was still called MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] and before he was around. I turned down the invitation. First

of all, I am against war, and Renamo always had a militaristic outlook. I think that problems between Mozambicans should be resolved through frank and loyal dialogue, not through arms. We all know how to start wars, but no one knows how they will end.

Second, Renamo was created a year after I established Fumo, a party more in line with my political philosophy. General Dhlakama probably ignores that. He ignores the history of his own party. He should be better informed. Dhlakama has the bad habit of making wild statements against everybody without proving what he says. That is not suitable for a candidate for the presidency of the Republic. This strange attitude is gradually disqualifying him.

He is well aware of the accident that claimed the life of former Ambassador Ataide—who was accompanied by Mateus—who was known as Dhlakama's personal representative in Europe. He knows, like I do, how they died and where they died, although their bodies have never been found. It would be better if Dhlakama abstains from talking about things about which he does not seem to be well informed.

In one of his interviews, Dhlakama said I was rather old. That is true, and I am only honored by that statement. It gives greater legitimacy to my candidacy. I think candidates ought to be somewhat old to be perceived as honest. I would like to remind him that Nelson Mandela, leader of the ANC [African National Congress], is 72; UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali is 72; and, if I am not mistaken, Dr. Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic, today regarded as one of Europe's most brilliant statesmen and already mentioned as the successor to Butrus-Ghali, is also about 72. They are all much older than I. Nobody has said that Mandela, Butrus-Ghali, or Mario Soares are too old to perform their duties efficiently.

This only shows that the older people are, the more mature, experienced, and useful they become. In fact, power should be exercised by experienced people with suitable academic qualifications and not by adventurers.

Ghana

Government To Review Participation in ECOMOG Force

AB0802224094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 94

[Text] The Ghana Government has decided to review its participation in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia if no progress is made to ensure the smooth implementation of peace process within one month. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says the government, after a thorough review of the Liberian situation, have expressed disappointment at the lack of progress toward the implementation of the Cotonou Peace Accord which sought to bring peace in the war-torn west African country.

Mali

ADEMA Open to Consultations, Rules Out Early Polls

AB0902130194 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 8 Feb 94

[Excerpts] The Alliance for Democracy in Mali [ADEMA] held its second news conference at its headquarters today in continuation of its policy of permanent contact with the media. The conference dealt with the new political and economic situation in our country. Mahamadou Kone has this report:

[Kone] The newsmen at the conference took the opportunity to ask questions about our country's current political and economic situation, a situation that is marked, among other things, by the devaluation of the CFA franc, the resignation of Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow, the appointment of a new government, and the subsequent cabinet reshuffle. It will be recalled that the reshuffle was prompted by the withdrawal of the ministers from the National Committee for Democratic Initiative [CNID] and the Rally for Democracy and Progress [RDP]. [passage omitted]

This political situation led to speculations that the government would call early elections, a possibility that ADEMA Secretary General Mohamadoun Dicko has ruled out:

[Begin Dicko recording] We are still open to everyone; we continue to champion dialogue; we still want to join hands with all democratic forces because we know that we need everyone if we really want to speed up our march toward establishing and consolidating the rule of law, and strengthening our young, fragile democracy. Despite the withdrawal of CNID and RDP, we are resolutely open to everyone—to all those who want to help consolidate our democracy—but there is no question of calling early elections. No, there is no need. We trust our people and our ability to run this country. [end recording]

[Kone] Mr. Dicko said accountability prevails in the drafting and implementation of the republican pact, adding that since some of the signatories to the pact have questioned it, ADEMA is preparing a new document on the joint management of state affairs. The ADEMA secretary general stated, however, that the ruling party has qualified men and can run the country alone, but it prefers consultations.

Mr. Dicko said the devaluation of the CFA franc will undoubtedly reduce the purchasing power of the people. To alleviate the hardship, the ADEMA head suggested a change in our consumption habits and the promotion of solidarity among all Malians.

Commentary Views Political Crisis, Urges Caution

AB0902221694 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Commentary by Abdoulaye Sidibe]

[Text] The country is at a turning point, at a crossroads. More than ever before, this expression goes with the sociopolitical situation prevailing in our country. After September 1960, after 26 March 1991, our country is today at the same decisive turning point of its history: How to safeguard a democracy that has so dearly been conquered. We should admit that for some time now we have been witnessing a kind of auction situation in which each of us is intent on asserting himself by opposing one another. There is no one better than the office of Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali at assessing the extreme tension that currently prevails in our country and the clouds that are obscuring our democracy.

Several parties have noisily left the government. The majority ruling party says loudly and clearly that it will assume its responsibilities. Students and pupils are taking to the streets; the trade union federations are giving ultimatums; many of our colleagues of the private printed media seem to be more preoccupied by what they consider as the freedom of the press than the consequences of what they write when the country is in an explosive situation. Some radios are making calls for an insurrection. When one adds to all this the impact of the devaluation on the people, there is so much to be concerned about. We can but wonder how far the various sides will go—hopefully not to the point of destroying the family structure that is Mali.

In the face of the accumulation of dangerous situations, of this auction, we should call for restraint, caution, and reserve. It should be said that when one sets fire to the common house, one runs the risk of being burnt along with everything that is dear to you. We do (?hope) that the numerous democrats that are living in Mali, regardless of their political parties, will get ahold of themselves before it is too late and place Mali before all selfish political motives.

To be a democrat is not just a slogan, it is an attitude. The opportunity is offered today to all democrats to show who they are and, to do so, they must adopt a

courageous attitude in the face of the dangers that are threatening us. They should, from now on, mold their attitude and make their statements in the sense of how to safeguard our Mali, how to ease the tension. The civil society—if it really exists—is being called upon to meet that challenge more than ever before.

We are proud to say that Mali is a country of ancient civilization and rich culture. We have been able to face all kinds of adversities at all times. We have always been able to stand tall and dignified during the most difficult times. It is certainly not today that history will prove us wrong. Sundiata, Ba Bemba, Samory, Dan Monzon, (Firum), the March 1991 Martyrs, all those who made the glorious history of Mali, shall never forgive us. One thing is certain: A failure today will be the failure of the democrats, all the democrats.

Niger

Treasury Department Workers Begin 48-Hour Strike

AB0902131194 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Text] Work was paralyzed today at the Treasury Department offices following the 48-hour strike called by a collective of the department's trade union. The trade union is demanding the payment of January salaries, which most civil servants received several days ago. Workers in the information department, lecturers in the National School of Administration, the staff of the agricultural research centers, university staff, those of the public works department, and the trade union of lecturers and researchers of the higher education sector say that government has not even bothered to open negotiations with their various trade unions. They denounce the discrimination in the payment of salaries and criticize the lack of interest demonstrated by the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger concerning the demands of the affiliated trade unions. Meanwhile, the strike continues with the government totally ignoring the demands of the workers.

Nigeria

Pro-Democracy Group Steps Up Campaign Against Regime

AB0802155094 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 8 Feb 94

[Text] Lagos, Feb 8 (AFP)—Nigeria's Campaign for Democracy (CD), grouping scores of human rights and student organisations, pledged its commitment Tuesday [8 February] to an "intensified struggle" to bring down the military regime.

The CD, which was in the forefront of a campaign last year for recognition of the results of June 12 civilian presidential elections annulled by the army, said it would work for "the immediate termination of the Abacha dictatorship."

In a statement released here after a national convention of the Campaign last week in Ibadan, north of Lagos, the movement "condemned in the strongest terms possible the unwanted and unwelcome coup of General Sani Abacha of November 17, 1993." Abacha ousted an unelected, short-lived civilian interregnum "at a time when what the majority of Nigerians desired was the upholding of the June 12 election adjudged the fairest and freest in the nation's history."

The CD convention called for the "immediate" setting up of a national government including "popular and credible representatives of various social, professional and ethnic groups" in Africa's most populous nation, which has some 89 million inhabitants.

The CD, whose convention brought together 120 delegates from 70 movements working for democracy, is essentially based in the Yoruba southwest of the country, the home base of the Moslem millionaire believed to have won the poll last June, Moshood Abiola.

Its statement "decried the slavish, easy and unprecedented capitulation of the political elite...to the Abacha regime," blaming members of both Abiola's left-leaning Social Democratic Party and the rival National Republican Convention. "This was demonstrated by their failure to resist the dissolution of all democratic structures," including the federal parliament and the two political parties themselves, by Abacha on his seizure of power, the CD said.

Politicians had nevertheless chosen "to embrace it (the regime) by grabbing appointments at the state and federal levels without regard to the aspirations of their (party) members and the socio-political destiny of Nigerians in general." On seizing power with a pledge eventually to restore civilian rule, Abacha managed to enlist a number of prominent Abiola supporters into his governing team.

The CD said the "main agenda" of the new government it wanted should be to prepare for a "Sovereign National Conference (SNC) that shall deliberate on all national issues it deems fit without any derogation or interference whatsoever by the government." The conference should devise a new "popular" transition programme to bring about a "genuinely democratic order through free and fair multiparty elections."

Then military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida annulled the June 12 poll alleging irregularities, though international observers had billed it a clean race, and plunged Nigeria into turmoil after its latest decade of military rule.

Ibo Leaders Call For End to Military Administration

AB0902180094 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Text] Lagos, Feb 9 (AFP)—Leaders of Nigeria's Ibo people have called for an end to military rule and the

accession to power of the presumed winner of presidential elections annulled last year, press reports said Wednesday [9 February]. Recognition of the election results and the installation of millionaire Moshood Abiola, a Yoruba Moslem businessman, would remove the "cancer that will afflict the people of Nigeria for generations," the Ibo leaders said in a statement.

The June 12 election was annulled by then military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida on the grounds of irregularities, though international observers had called it free and fair. The eastern-based Ibos, together with the Hausa and the Yoruba, are the three main ethnic groups in Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, with some 89 million people.

Plans by the current military regime of General Sani Abacha to hold a constitutional conference to chart the country's future should be scrapped in favor of a national conference, the Ibo leaders added. Members of the conference must be elected and their decisions should be final, they said.

The leaders also called Nigeria's very future into question. Nigerian unity had been maintained by force by the northern military class against the people of the "rest of the country," they said, adding that the merger of north with south in 1914 under British colonial rule "was a monumental mistake or so it seems". The government has, however, warned that it will make no compromises on the issue of the continued existence of Nigeria as a entity during the conference scheduled to take place in the first quarter of the year.

Nigeria suffered a bloody civil war in the late 1960s after the Ibo Eastern State region of the time tried in vain to secede as independent Biafra, after a dispute over the distribution of oil revenues from the region.

Army Says Politics Not To Affect Professionalism

AB0802142194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Feb 94

[Text] The Nigerian Army says its emergence on the political scene will not affect its drive for professionalism. The director of Army public relations, Colonel Okon E. Okon, stated this in an interview in Lagos. He disclosed that to achieve this, normal training and [word indistinct] in units, as well as regular exercise would be intensified. Col. Okon said that other programs such as the shooting competition would be given priority to enhance weapon handling.

Thousands Flee Following Attacks by Cameroon Gendarmes

AB0902140194 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Text] About 18,000 Nigerians have fled their homes on various islands in the Bakassi Peninsula in Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria following another invasion by

Cameroonian gendarmes. The raided islands are Amamong, Ine Abasi, Utang Iyak, Onosi, Uberofim, Akpa Edok, Edem Abasi, Ekpai, and Akwa Isong. The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA reports that some 4,000 refugees from the islands, attacked by the gendarmes in an earlier raid on January 19, are now living in unhealthy and harsh weather conditions in Abana and Atabong fishing settlements. Some of the refugees, who accused the gendarmes of cold-blooded murder, said the latest attack was the worst in the history of the peninsula.

Government Orders Inquiry Into Gabon Deaths

AB0902140294 Dakar PANA in English 1351 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Text] Lagos, 9 Feb. (PANA)—Nigeria's military government has asked its ambassador in Gabon to investigate the reported death of 23 Nigerians in Gabonese cells, according to media reports in Lagos on Wednesday. The Nigerians were among 64 West African illegal immigrants, including 37 Ghanaians, two Togolese and two Beninois, who died in a cell in the Gabonese capital, Libreville. Gabon's Bar Association has called for an independent commission of inquiry and post-mortem examinations to determine the causes of death.

Togo

Ruling RPT Wins 33 Seats in First Round of Elections

AB0902144594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 9 Feb 94

[Text] Every Togolese now has an idea about the partial results of the first round of legislative elections in our country. Here is an update on the partial results by Kokou Tordjro:

[Tordjro] In this first round of the 1994 legislative elections, the results—which have yet to be confirmed after verification by the National Electoral Commission [CEN]—are as follows: 57 seats are provisionally occupied and 24 are in a tie. Remember that these results have not yet been confirmed by the CEN. According to our investigation, a breakdown of the 57 seats that are provisionally occupied shows the following results: The Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] won 33 seats; the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR], 19; the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD], three; and the Union for Justice and Development, two.

Concerning the 24 seats in a tie, here is the breakdown: UTD and CAR tied in 12 constituencies, RPT and CAR in six, RPT and UTD in four, RPT and CFN [expansion unknown] in one, and PDC [expansion unknown] and CAR in one.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

15 FEB 94

